The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

The President's Emancipation Proclamation Before the Rebel Congress.

The Recommendation of Re-Military Measures.

TALK OF RAISING THE BLACK FLAG.

The Matter Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Beauregard's Assumption of Command in South Carolina and Georgia.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 3.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Sept. 30, contains the following:

In the rebel Senate, on the 26th of September, Mr. BARRET, of Louisiana, submitted the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the *Congress of the Confederate States*, That the Proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as President of the United States of America, issued in the City of Washington, in the year 1862, wherein he declares "that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within said States, or designated parts of a State, whereof the people shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforth and forever free," is invalid against the citizens of the Confederate States, and in such a *gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare*, as outrage on the rights of private property, and an incitement to an *excessive servile war*, that, therefore, should be held up to the execration of mankind, and commended by such retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to withstand or *overwhelm* execution.

Mr. CHILTON, of Missouri, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He said he was in favor of declaring every citizen of the South who was found in military service, authorized to put to death every man caught on our soil in arms against the Confederate States.

Mr. BARRET, of Louisiana, said that the resolution had not been drawn without reflection. The question of retaliation was constitutionally an Executive one, to be regulated by circumstances. But it was proper that the Legislative Department of the Government should express its approval of the retaliation contemplated by the resolution.

Mr. BROWN, of Tennessee, said that the resolution did not go far enough. He favored the passage of a law providing that upon any attempt being made to execute the Proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or immediately *before the "black flag," and proclaim a war of extermination against all invaders of our soil.*

Mr. CLEMENS, of Mississippi, said that he had always held to the doctrine of retaliating the same under the "black flag," before they had been raised a year ago the war would be ended now.

Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, moved that the pending resolution, together with the resolutions submitted by him some time since, relative to retaliation, &c., be referred to a Select Committee of three, and be made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. BROWN, of Kentucky, moved that all of said resolutions be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. This was agreed to.

SHARPSBURGH TO CORINTH.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, Sept. 24, officially announced his assumption of the command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia. He says: "In entering upon my command, which may involve at an early day the defence of one of the most important cities in the Confederate States, against the most formidable efforts of our powerful enemy, I shall rely on the military operations, the intelligent and unconquerable spirit of the citizens and such active co-operation as would, in our country and our time, honor, and avoid unnecessary sacrifice. It is essential that all should yield implicit obedience to any orders emanating from superiors in authority."

THE BATTLE BY GENERAL BAYLOR.

The Richmond *Whig* says that "The entire rebel force in the Kanawha region do not exceed five thousand, and that the losses in the engagements in Mason county between five and seven thousand, Hayden's report that our losses are less than one-fourth of those reported by the enemy."

DESTRUCTION OF THE MILITARY STORES.

Gen. WISE publishes a list of about a hundred officers captured in the military prisons in Richmond, of which number are from the Free States.

THE DAY OF BLEEDING HONOR.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 2.

Passengers from Harrisburg arrived here this morning, and report that Governor CURTIN arrived there on Tuesday night. She brought down [illegible] one of whom reports that [illegible] taking the sick and wounded prisoners, and paroling them. The movements of LEE and JACKSON were toward that place on Saturday last, but their exact movement is not known. It is enough to know that our Generals understand what they are about."

James River was never lower than now. In the neighborhood of Lynchburgh a person can walk across on the rocks without wetting his feet.

An army post-office has been established at Winchester. To that point is a daily stage from Staunton.

A dispatch from Memphis, 26th ult., says there is no news of importance.

Conciliation of the Northwestern States by the Rebels.

The following is the majority report of the rebel House Committee on Foreign Affairs upon the resolutions lately introduced into their Congress touching the conduct of the war and the tender of peace messages to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred certain resolutions relating to the true policy of the war, and recommending to the President the issuance of a proclamation touching the free navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the opening of the markets of the South to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, upon certain terms and conditions, have had the same under consideration, and now report back said resolutions, with one or two slight amendments, and recommend that they be adopted.

The expediency of conducting the war in which we are engaged with all possible activity, and of carrying that war into the enemy's country, so soon as the same shall be found practicable, is believed to be now universally admitted by all enlightened men who have given their attention to the subject. It is evident that we must rely alone upon our own energies for success in the struggle of arms which is now in progress. In the present condition of affairs it is quite manifest that in order to bring the sanguinary struggle in which we are engaged to an early termination, it will be necessary that every portion of our army should be kept into a state of constant readiness for active exertion, and that no opportunity should be neglected of striking the forces of the enemy, wherever to be found upon Southern soil; with that boldness and heroic energy which are so certain to secure to our arms the most signal success.

It is equally manifest that the enemy will never be willing to desist from the unjust and ferocious war which they are now waging, until the evils and inconveniences thereof shall have been brought home fully to themselves. When our valiant and disciplined armies (enhanced in numbers and in strength, as it is hoped they will shortly be,) shall have once found their way to the heart of the enemy's country, and have inflicted a just retaliation upon those who have so ruthlessly ravaged our territories, pillaged our towns, and desolated our homes, it is to be reasonably expected that even they will at last be able to discern the real injustice and brutal cruelty which they have compelled us to experience, and for the perpetration of which they have not been heretofore subjected to anything like adequate punishment.

Your Committee are well satisfied that the issuing of some such proclamation by the President, as that described in the resolutions referred to them, at such time as he shall deem expedient, could not but be attended with the most salutary effects. It is unquestionably a fact, that the Government at Washington, aided by unscrupulous local demagogues in the Northwestern States, has succeeded, to a considerable extent, in deluding the people of that region into a general belief that, should we succeed in our struggle for independence, it is the intention of the Government and people of the Confederate States to shut them out from the free navigation of the Mississippi River, and its great tributaries; and though the Provisional Congress of these States long ago emphatically negatived this idea by well-known acts of formal legislation, yet your Committee is assured that the delusion on this subject still continues to exist among the people of the Northwest, and that the gross misapprehension in regard to the intentions and policy of the Confederate States of America, thus engendered and kept in existence by wicked and designing men, has operated most effectively in prompting the people of the Northwestern States (so closely connected with the South heretofore, both by geographical and political ties,) to contribute freely, both in men and money, to the prosecution of a war which, if successful on the part of those with whom it has originated, would be eventually as disastrous in its effects to the people of the Northwestern States themselves, as to those of the Confederate States of America. It is gratifying to discover that high-spirited and intelligent men in several of the Northwestern States, have of late become exceedingly active in their endeavors to discourage and suppress the ferocious war spirit heretofore raging among their fellow-citizens, and that their honest and patriotic efforts have been already attended with the most signal success.

Such a proclamation as that recommended in the resolutions referred to this Committee, it is confidently believed, would have a tendency greatly to strengthen the efforts of the advocates of peace in the Northwestern States, be calculated to bring those States quickly into amicable relations with the States of the South, withdraw them ultimately altogether from their present injurious political connection with the States of the North and East, with which they have really no little in common, and thus enable us to dictate the terms of a just and honorable peace from the great commercial emporium of that region through whose influence mainly has this wicked and unnatural war been thus far kept in progress.

THE VICTORY AT IUKA.

Congratulatory Order from Gen. Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, CORINTH, Miss., Sept. 30, 1862.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 1.—The General Commanding takes great pleasure in congratulating the two wings of the army, commanded respectively by Major-Gen. ORD and Major-Gen. ROSECRANS, upon the energy, alacrity and bravery displayed by them on the 19th and 20th inst., in their movement against the enemy at Iuka. Although the enemy was in numbers reputed far greater than their own, nothing was evinced by the troops but a burning desire to meet him, whatever his numbers, and however strong his position.

With such a disposition as was manifested by the troops on this occasion, their commanders need never fear defeat against anything but overwhelming numbers.

While it was the fortune of the command of Gen. ROSECRANS, on the evening of the 19th inst., to engage the enemy in a most spirited fight for more than two hours, driving him with great loss from his position, and winning for themselves fresh laurels, the command of Gen. ORD is entitled to equal credit for their efforts in trying to reach the enemy, and in diverting his attention.

And while congratulating the noble living, it is meet to offer our condolence to the friends of the heroic dead, who offered their lives a sacrifice in defence of constitutional liberty, and in their fall rendered memorable the field of Iuka.

By command of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, Asst. Adjt. General.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Defeat of a Small Body of Kansas Troops at Neosho.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 3.

Advices received here from the headquarters of Gen. SCHOFIELD, state that an engagement had taken place at Neosho, between the Kansas troops under Col. SOLOMON and a superior force of the rebels. The loss on both sides was trivial.

The Kansas troops were obliged to retire, leaving the field to the rebels, who greatly outnumbered them.

Col. SOLOMON's force was about a thousand men.

Dried Apples Wanted for Sick Soldiers.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1862.

The inquiry being frequently made whether the Commission wishes to receive apples for the use of the wounded, it should immediately be published, as widely as possible, that dried apples cannot be sent to its depots in too large quantities. Town and village Relief Societies are requested to make arrangements for paring, cutting and drying by their members, and such volunteer assistance as they can enlist, and to notify farmers that they will receive such good fruit as they may be disposed to offer and are unable themselves to properly prepare. Dried apples may be sent in barrels or boxes, or in strong bags, marked "To be kept dry." Dried fruits of other kinds, and all good canned fruits, will be very acceptable.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Gen. Secretary.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Review of the Several Army Corps by the President and Gen. McClellan.

Great Enthusiasm of the Troops and People.

The President to Return to Washington To-Day.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FARAS, Oct. 3, 1862.

The President in company with Gen. McCLELLAN reviewed to-day the several corps of the army of the Potomac, beginning with that of Gen. BURNSIDE near the mouth of the Antietam, and concluding with that of Gen. FRANKLIN'S at Bakersville, and those of Gens. PORTER and REYNOLDS.

At the review of each corps the people collected in large numbers and manifested the greatest enthusiasm in meeting the President and "Little Mac."

The prevailing spirit of loyalty was clearly indicated by the greetings which on every hand were showered upon the distinguished men. Gen. McCLELLAN was most enthusiastically cheered by the soldiers. The President, after visiting Gen. BURNSIDE, who lies near by, will to the morning be escorted to Frederick, where he will take a special train for Washington.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS AT SHARPSBURGH.

The Cumberland Valley—Condition of Hagerstown—Sharpsburgh—The Battle-Field—State of the Town—A Warlike Lodging—Future Prospects—A Visit to Col. Farnsworth's Brigade—Abuses in Our Cavalry Regiments.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Friday, Sept. 26, 1862.

I am at length on that memorable battle-field which has recently shed so much glory on our arms, and which is, unquestionably, one of the few that will be remembered in history for all time. On coming here from Harrisburgh, through the Cumberland Valley, it was easy enough to comprehend why the rebels should have cast so longing an eye upon the good things of Pennsylvania. It is impossible to behold a richer future of prosperity and abundance than is to be found all the way from Harrisburgh to this place. It is a perfect Eden.

On arriving at Hagerstown, railway communication stopped—and not only that but the telegraph also—at least, for every purpose not immediately pertaining to Government. I found Hagerstown completely overwhelmed with visitors; some from mere curiosity, others in pursuit of the graves of their relatives and friends. Every hotel and private house was so crowded that it was quite impossible to obtain a shelter anywhere; and, as to conveyances, either on wheels or in the shape of horse-flesh, beasts of people were running about in bewilderment, imploring of every owner of a trap—no matter if only a dearly cart—to take them to Sharpsburgh at the rate of $2 apiece or anything else they chose to name.

As we approached Sharpsburgh, it was unnecessary to ask when we were coming near the great battle-field, for *it could be distinctly smelt two miles off!* I stopped about a mile this side of Sharpsburgh, on the Hagerstown road, to go over the cornfield which you will remember was so terribly contested between the rebels and our forces under HOOKER, when the latter was wounded. It is a large elevated plateau situated between two woods, near one of which runs the Hagerstown turnpike. It was from this elevated position that the first comprehensive glance could be taken of this glorious panorama; and from the graphic and accurate descriptions which have been given, especially by your own correspondents, it was easy at once to comprehend the whole struggle.

Here it was that the left wing of the enemy, standing in front of one wood, and the right wing of ours, immediately facing them, and backed by the other wood, engaged for hours in a mortal struggle for that piece of ground; each side rolling backward and forward like the waves of ocean dashing against a rock. Although a week had already passed since this occurrence, the dead bean all removed, and the rains and dews of heaven had charitably washed away many a bloody stain from the fair face of earth, there was plenty yet to prove the awful scene which had so recently been enacted. The battered corn, fairly trampled into the earth; the deep ruts formed by the heavy wheels of artillery; fences torn down, and left in pell-mell confusion; canteens, haversacks, riddled caps, blood-stained shirts, and fragments of shell and cannon balls laying in every direction; dark purple masses of congealed fluid glistening in the sunlight; charred remnants of horses everywhere, and others again laying in all sorts of attitudes, just as they fell, and poisoning the air for miles around; the newly made heaps of earth, on one of which I read the significant words, scrawled on a rough plank: "*21 buried here,*" all told but too plainly the horrible story. The trees in these woods also showed how dreadfully thick must have hailed the messengers of death. In one spot especially, of about fifty square yards, I did not see a single stem that had not its bark torn by bullets or cannon balls in from one to a dozen places, and *in one tree I counted fifteen distinct shots.* Think of the firestorm of lead who shattered here!

It was quite dark before I got into Sharpsburgh, and found the difficulty of getting shelter here, if anything, greater than in Hagerstown. The little town has, in these few days, got to rival the earlier days of California life, not only in crowding and discomfort but in extortion. Finding it impossible to get into any hotel, I tried my luck at an unassuming private little house in one of the side streets. The old lady would be glad, but she had not a single room she could spare. Upon urging my entreaty to be put "anywhere," she said she had one room up stairs, but there was not a single pane of glass in it. This was rather a cold prospect, as the nights down here are just as freezing as the days are torrid, but there was no choice, and I accepted the offer. On going to this room I found the old lady was quite correct. There was not a single pane of glass in it. A small shell had entered one window, torn away the architraves and a square yard of the wall, and burst apparently in the centre of the room. The furniture was all knocked to atoms, a dozen holes (one large enough to hide a child in) was made in the floor and clean through to the ceiling below. Similar holes were in the ceiling above and through the roof also, and another shot had gone right through the bedstead and feather-bed which was offered me, ripping through the feathers in the whole length from foot to head without touching the tick at top or bottom, and passing clean through the wall behind. As I stretched myself full length and fancied what *might have been* had I occupied precisely that position one week ago, I felt very much like writing an epic poem.

This house is only a specimen of many others in the place. A rebel battery was planted in front of the town, and ours had to silence it. As the houses of this street—this only among them—presented a full broadside to our shots, of course terrible havoc was made among them.

Everything has drifted down already into quietude and entire lack of any apprehension, except that we have all that hustle and confusion belonging to the large presence of an army. The place has been pretty well stripped of everything it possessed during the recent visitation of the rebels. At first they tried to be very sweet to the inhabitants of "My Maryland," but as soon as they found they were to be unceremoniously kicked out, they changed their demeanor to the inhabitants; but, although they cannot be screened of downright plunder in their dealings with the good people here, it was clearly a case of "no compulsion, only you must." In spite of the grand haul which treason threw in their way at Harper's Ferry, I imagine they will have little to rejoice at over this last raid. An officer of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry told me this morning that an old lady, with whom he resided in Frederick, heard JACKSON say there that the greatest mistake they ever made was in coming to Maryland. It is unquestionable that they counted upon raising an army there of at least 60,000 men.

On the heights immediately overlooking the town is a brigade of cavalry, under the gallant Col. FARNSWORTH. Their regiments are in very small numbers, it is not necessary to state. McCLELLAN is having an eye on the enemy in the direction of Williamsport, and BURNSIDE in that of Harper's Ferry. There seems to be no doubt that the rebels have the bulk of their army in the valley along the Opequon Creek, moving in the direction of Winchester. Whether they are swiftly moving through the Virginia wilderness to Richmond, or pausing merely to take breath before making some other characteristic movement of desperation and audacity, is not easy to determine. To all appearances our army is settling down into that apathy which seems to follow and throw away every success we have; but those who ought to understand these matters best think that if we don't move very soon, the rebels will. If *we think* we can afford to wait, they *know that they cannot*: for every day is only adding to our strength and weakening theirs, in the long and dreary march before them, and the Winter approaching. All this is so self-evident that the general belief in the army is, that we have stirring times ahead. Ah! for an army under a STUART to meet them half way between this and Richmond, while McCLELLAN, with his victorious legions, comes thundering in their rear!

In going through the camps to-day, I could not help being struck with the miserable condition of our horses; many of these poor generous brutes being more fit for a slaughter house than for a charge upon the enemy. When I saw these wretched, cadaverous animals munching their coarse fare of dry corn straw, and with evident disrelish, it really did seem cruel that in this region of overflowing plenty, and with all the money our people are squandering upon the army, the horses, upon which depends so efficient an arm of our service, should have no better nourishment to live upon. For a whole fortnight, and during such tremendous labor, the poor brutes have not had more than three feeds of grain! One cause is the atrocious prices which the farmers here are charging for their corn. For a small stack—just as it is cut down, and about fifty bushels—they charge $110.

Among the other cavalry regiments that of the Third Indiana is quite noticeable for the very fine quality and condition of the horses. On remarking this fact, a Captain of the Eighth Illinois very soon explained to me the reason. The Third Indiana men *all own their own horses.* According to the present rule, Government supplies the horses by contract at the rate of $125 a head. Out of this the grasping contractor puts at least forty or fifty dollars in his pocket, by supplying the cheapest and most miserable piece of horseflesh he can find to pass muster. If all our cavalry, as in the Third Indiana, found their own horses, the $125 would be spent in procuring an animal really worth the money. A soldier, knowing his horse to be his individual property, would love it, take care of it, require no watching from his superior officer, and the efficiency of our cavalry would be enormously increased. At present a private's pay is $13 a month and his horse found; if he has his own horse his pay is $25 60 per month—or about 40 cents per day for the use of his horse. The question is simply: Is it not better to follow the plan of the Third Indiana than to go on with a system which has no object but to fill the pockets of a few greedy speculators, to the detriment of that important branch of the service in which we are already most lamentably deficient?

In bringing this matter to my attention, the Captain said, "I wish some of you gentlemen of the Press would ventilate this subject;" and I promised I would do my best, although knowing at the time the inutility. There are matters, of course, with which we scribblers have no right to meddle; but I am quite sure that those most interested—the army, and the people who are paying for it—would be glad to see such abuses corrected. As to the poor horses, I know there would be a discussing with a vengeance to this place in their behalf—although perhaps a few joyful neighs.

NEMO.

The Potomac not Crossed in Force—Situation of the Rebels—The Women vs. The Sutlers.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862.

None of our troops in this vicinity or at points above here, as yet, permanently occupied the Virginia side of the river. It is a daily occurrence for the cavalry to cross for reconnoitering purposes, but they invariably return at night. The infantry, or some portions of it, has been over twice since the attack, nearly two weeks ago, but not with the intention of remaining over a few hours' time.

The cavalry reconnoissance yesterday did not result in obtaining any new information in regard to the position of the enemy. He continues to remain in the locality of Winchester, making the western shore of the Opequan Creek his line of defence. He will probably retain that position until tired of waiting an attack, or, until the bad roads threaten to set in and seriously interfere with the transportation of military stores. The Union army is at a stand-still. That it should be so, is, perhaps, the true policy, as it is conceded by military authorities that, while a cessation of operations does not benefit the rebels, it is of much advantage to our own troops.

The army has resumed drills and parades, and every hour in the day companies or regiments can be seen going through the various evolutions.

Some days ago Gen. McCLELLAN transferred his headquarters to within three or four miles of Harper's Ferry. It is thought by this change that the portion of the army now here will move in the same direction in the course of a few days.

The citizens of Sharpsburgh are rapidly replenishing their purses from sales made to the soldiers. Anything in the shape of edibles finds a ready market, and commands a good price. Fifty cents is the sum asked and willingly given for a plain meal. The women are engaged early and late baking bread, which they dispose of for twenty-five cents a loaf. An instance recently occurred, which demonstrates the loyalty of the fair sex, and their aversion to speculation by sutlers at the expense of the soldiers. The sutlers combined to purchase all the bread at the price demanded—twenty-five cents a loaf—and sell the same for fifty cents a loaf. The women understood the practice, and refused to treat with the sutlers, declaring that Union men should not be imposed upon and robbed, if it was in their power to prevent it.

The telegraph wire which passed through the place has been taken down. No private communications can be sent from the office at Hagerstown. Frederick is the nearest point from which dispatches can be transmitted over the wire.

WHIT.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 3.

The Forrest Divorce Case will be reached, in the Court of Appeals, to-morrow on the argument for a new trial. JOHN VAN BUREN and JAMES T. BRADY appear as counsel for Mr. FORREST, and CHARLES O'CONNOR for Mrs. FORREST.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MARION.

Another Important Order from Gen. Butler.

All Disloyal Citizens Called Upon to Register Their Names.

Disappearance of Yellow Fever from Key West.

The United States mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. SIMMS, arrived at this port last night from New-Orleans on the 29th ult., and Key West on the 30th. She brought a full freight, and 200,000 in specie, and the following passengers:

George Ward and lady, J. G. Hamilton, J. Montgomery, M. J. Mendell, H. McCluskey, M. Harmon, M. J. Parrish, Mrs. and Miss Schoonover, J. W. Schoonover, Mrs. P. Dennerle, Paul Aldred and lady, Mrs. J. Aldred, Misses P. and M. Aldred and servant, Capt. E. R. Monsman, United States Navy; Capt. Geo. R. Schenck and R. Terry, Capt. E. E. Abbot, 12th Connecticut Volunteers; Miss E. J. Tyler, Mrs. O. R. Morse, J. W. Partridge and lady, Capt. Hobart, 4th Wisconsin, S. C. Hickey, John Henderson, Isaac Wilson, L. Castera and sister, Julius L. Rillard, P. Mallard, Capt. F. Olsen and lady, Miss Josephine Brennan and two brothers, Mrs. Long, J. G. Rose, W. Boschken, C. Andree, C. Friedel, Lieut. C. J. Thompson, 6th Michigan Volunteers; A. Egan, Oliver Bolton, R. P. Bowen, Edward Bellamy, L. Rose, Mrs. H. Clarke, Stella Rose, Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, child and servant; F. H. Marshall, William Brunner, F. Goldsmith, Lieut. Friend, Capt. John Choate, 76th New-York Volunteers, Miss Phineas, and 22 in the steerage, including the regimental band of the 6th Michigan.

She also brings mails from the United States steamships *Mississippi*, *Pensacola*, *Scioto*, and iron-clad gunboat *Essex*; from Key West, mails of the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, gunboats *Huntsville* and *Decatur*—the latter just returned from a cruise. The health of New-Orleans still continues good and the city quiet and in good order.

At Key West the fever had entirely abated. No new cases had occurred for a week previous to the *Marion's* departure.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 76.—All persons, male or female, within this Department, of the age of 18 years and upwards, who have ever been citizens of the United States and have not renewed their allegiance before this date to the United States, or who now hold or pretend any allegiance or sympathy with the so-called Confederate States, are ordered to report themselves, on or before the 1st day of October next, to the nearest Provost-Marshal, with a descriptive list of all their property and rights of property, both real, personal and mixed, made out and signed by themselves respectively, with the same particularity as for taxation. They shall also report their place of residence by number, street or other proper description, and their occupation, which registry shall be signed by themselves, and each shall receive a certificate from the Marshal of Registration as claiming to be an enemy of the United States.

Any person, of those described in this order, neglecting so to register themselves, shall be subject to fine, or imprisonment at hard labor, or both, and all his or her property confiscated by order, as punishment for such neglect.

On the first day of October next every householder shall return, to the Provost-Marshal nearest him, a list of each inmate of his or her house, of the age of eighteen years or upwards, which list shall contain the following particulars: The name, sex, age and occupation of each inmate, whether a registered alien, one who has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, a registered enemy of the United States, or one who has neglected to register himself or herself, either as alien, a loyal citizen, or a registered enemy. All householders neglecting to make such returns, or making a false return, shall be punished by fine, or imprisonment with hard labor, or both.

Each policeman will, within his beat, be held responsible that every householder failing to make such return, within three days from the 1st of October, is reported to the Provost-Marshal; and $5 for every such neglect, for every day in which it is not reported, will be deducted from such policeman's pay, and he shall be dismissed. And a like sum for conviction of any householder not making his or her return shall be paid to the policeman reporting such householder.

Every person who shall, in good faith, renew his or her allegiance to the United States previous to the first day of October next, and shall remain truly loyal, will be recommended to the Presidents for pardon for his or her previous offences.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

WOMEN NOT ALLOWED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 78.—No officer or soldier serving in this Department will be allowed to bring his family, or any member thereof, without special permission. By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

OPENING OF THE COURTS.

The following announcement is made in the *Delta*, of the 24th:

"Some preliminary steps were taken yesterday for the reopening of the Courts. The new Sheriff, JAMES DUNBAR, Esq., took possession of his office, and some deputies were sworn in. Judge HOWELL of the Sixth District Court, and Judge WHITAKER, the recently appointed incumbent of the Second District Court—that in which the probate business is transacted—were present, and in a few days these Courts will be opened for the transaction of business. It is said that Judge HOWELL is to be appointed to one of the other now vacant benches of the District Courts."

TAKING THE OATH.

We were premature in our local announcement under this heading yesterday morning. The oath was administered all day yesterday, but the rush was not near as great as it was the day before, and we presume that the most of those who intended to take the oath succeeded in doing so. The rush seemed greatest at the old City Hall, in front of Jackson square. It is computed that upwards of [illegible] who seemed quite elated at the idea of exercising their newly fledged political privileges.—*True Delta*, 26th.

The Emperor Napoleon and Mexico.

A correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, at Vera Cruz, sends that journal a copy of the following significant letter addressed to Gen. LORENCEZ:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have learnt with pleasure of the brilliant affair of Cambre, and with mortification of the check at the attack on Puebla. It is the fortune of war to have reverses, which often obscure the splendor of success; but that is no reason to feel discouraged. The *National honor is involved*, and you will be sustained by all the succors that you can desire, most of which you may have need.

Tell your troops that you have the assurance of my entire satisfaction with their courage and fortitude. However far away they may be my solicitude still cares for them.

I approve of your conduct, although it may not have been comprehended by the world. You have done well to protect Gen. ALMONTE, since he is in a state of war with the actual Government of Mexico. Everyone who seeks the protection of your flag has an equal right to that protection. But all that should not at all influence your future actions. It is necessary to my intentions, to my origin, and to my principles, to impose any government whatever on the Mexican people. They can freely choose that form they prefer. I only require of them sincerity in their foreign relations, and I only seek the prosperity and independence, under a stable and regular government of their beautiful country.

Receive, &c., NAPOLEON.

Michigan Union State Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Oct. 3.

The Union State Convention assembled at Jackson yesterday, and nominated Baron C. Oliver, of Oakland County, for Governor, ballot full State ticket.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington off Cape Race.

Garibaldi Desires to Fight for the North.

His Letter to the American Consul at Vienna.

Protest of the French Government Against the Capture of the Ship *La Manche* at New-Orleans.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Oct. 3.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 24th, off Queenstown 25th inst., was boarded off Cape Race at 10 o'clock this morning, and the following summary of her news obtained:

The steamship *City of New-York* arrived at Queenstown on the 25th.

GARIBALDI, in a letter to the United States Consul at Vienna, promises *to fight for the North as regarding his liberty and health.*

The United States corvette *St. Louis* remained at Lisbon, and would probably continue all Winter.

The *City of Washington* has no cabin and 250 steerage passengers. She has experienced westerly gales on the passage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The steamer *Alabama*, which was returning to Liverpool when the *Europa* sailed, proved not to be the "290."

The *Daily News* reverts to the proposed exodus of negroes as a wild scheme. It says "the sooner the Government leaves off talking about what it cannot effect, the better for its dignity and its reputation."

The *Times* thinks the recent reverses have restored liberty of speech in the North, and apparently stunned the Government at Washington.

The *Morning Post* thinks this strong a wild undertaking for *any State* may possibly terminate the war. It says, "A man of ordinary foresight may meet with one of the ruins of the Union a new republic, and think that even if JEFF. DAVIS assumes the Presidency of the United States, the North could accept him in order to preserve unity."

It was stated that the doctrine of the Federal Government that foreign trading vessels not carrying contraband, require permits to enter the ports of the Union, is held by France to be wholly inadmissible.

France has energetically protested against the capture of the ship *La Manche* at New-Orleans.

The substitute for cotton which attracted so much attention, is the fibre of the marine plant known as *Bostrus Marina*, or common grass wrack.

The Manchester Cotton Supply at its annual meeting took a hopeful view of the capacity of India, but denounced the obstructive policy of the Indian Government.

The impeachment of Sir CHARLES WOOD was called for.

Rioting at Belfast had been serious, but there was no loss of life.

FRANCE.

Business in the French cotton manufacturing districts has not been so dull since the revolution of 1848.

The Bourse had been higher but reacted. Rentes, 69f. 10c.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S condition continues to improve, but it is expected it will be many months before he can be removed.

An amnesty to him and his followers is again rumored.

PRUSSIA.

The ministerial crisis in Prussia continued, but was approaching a termination.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 26.

The American Consul at Venice wrote to GARIBALDI asking, as he had fallen in his patriotic efforts in Italy, if he would offer his valiant arm in the American struggle for liberty and unity, promising him an enthusiastic reception. GARIBALDI, under date of Sept. 14, replied:

"I am a prisoner and dangerously wounded. It is consequently impossible for me to dispose of myself. However, as soon as I am restored to liberty, and my wounds are healed, *I shall take the first favorable opportunity to solicit the honor to serve the great American Republic, of which I am a citizen, and which is now fighting for universal liberty.*"

The above correspondence appears in the Gazette of Vienna.

There is no other news of importance.

Commercial News by the City of Washington.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday were 9,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed easier, but nominally unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market is dull.

BREADSTUFFS have a declining tendency. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Wakefield, Mann & Co. report Flour dull, and 6d. lower; Wheat irregular, and 1d. @2d. lower; red Western, 9s. @10s. 2d.; red Southern, 10s. 2d. @10s. 4d.; white Western, 11s. @11s. 2d.; white Southern, 11s. 2d. @12s. Corn quiet, but steady, mixed, 32s. 6d. @33s.

Provisions very dull. The trade sufficient to supply immediate wants. Pork dull. Bacon quiet, but steady. Lard unchanged and steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes firm. Sugar quiet. Coffee tranquil. Rice, sales small. Rosin, no sales. Spirits Turpentine, no sales.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and all qualities slightly lower. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee firm. Tea quiet. Rice firm. Tallow steady at 43s. 6d. Linseed Oil, 30s. Spirits of Turpentine quoted at 138s. @139s.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 93½@93¾ for Money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central Shares, 90¾@91¾ discount. Erie Shares, 20¾@22.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 25.

COTTON—Sales of Wednesday and Thursday, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is called slightly lower for all qualities, but prices are nominal.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady.

PROVISIONS very dull.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

Consols for money 93¾@93¾.

Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 2.

Col. JOHN GROSSBECK was nominated for Congress to-day in the First District, and JOHN A. GARFIELD in the Second, by Union Conventions.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 3.

Col. DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, late Speaker of the Assembly and now in command of the One Hundred and Tenth Volunteers, stationed at Baltimore, has accepted the nomination of the Republicans of this District for Congress. He will, without a doubt, be elected by a large majority.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY,
Oct. 3, 1862—One o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

John T. Henry, Esq., President.; Aldermen Smith, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Seymour, Foster, Boole, Allen, Churchill, Brouwer, Farley, Otterson, Ingersoll, Darling, Purser, Hall, Oliver, Larkey—13.

Absentee—Alderman Duryea—1.

By Alderman Reed—

Petition of citizens of Thirty-fifth-street, from a point on the North River to Eighth-avenue and thence to the Boulevard, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Foster—

Petition of citizens of Fifty-fifth-street, from the North River to Eighth-avenue and thence to the Boulevard, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Smith—

Petition of citizens of Seventy-second-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Eighty-first-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Hall—

Petition of citizens of Eighty-fifth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of citizens of Eighty-eighth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Foster—

Petition of citizens of Ninety-first-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of citizens of Ninety-fourth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Ninety-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundredth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Third-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Sixth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Ninth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Forty-second-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Sixty-first-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Seventieth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Eighty-second-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Ninety-first-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Ninety-fourth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundredth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Third-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Sixth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Ninth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Twelfth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Fifteenth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Thirty-third-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Forty-second-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Fifty-first-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Sixtieth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Sixty-third-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Sixty-sixth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Sixty-ninth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Seventy-second-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Eighty-first-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Eighty-fourth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Eighty-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Ninetieth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Ninety-third-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Ninety-sixth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Two Hundred and Ninety-ninth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Second-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Eighth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Eleventh-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Twentieth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Thirty-second-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Forty-second-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Fifty-first-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Fifty-fourth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

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Petition of citizens of Three Hundred and Sixty-sixth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

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By Alderman Brouwer—

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By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Four Hundred and Second-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Four Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Four Hundred and Eighth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

Petition of citizens of Four Hundred and Eleventh-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue, with a request that the Croton Aqueduct Department may be requested to grant the petitioners the privilege of laying down a water-pipe in said street.

By Alderman Brouwer—

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Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE MARKETS.

THE WORLD—Generally sharp Demand—Sugars, Molasses, Coffees and Breadstuffs Firmer—Cotton Heavy—Naval Stores Dull—Freights Unchanged—Exchange Steady.

CITY ITEMS—Destructive Fire in Broadway—Fire in Nassau street—Fire in Cedar street—Fire in Pearl street—Fire in Fulton street—Fire in Gold street—Fire in Ann street—Fire in Beekman street—Fire in Dey street—Fire in Barclay street—Fire in Vesey street—Fire in Chambers street—Fire in Reade street—Fire in Duane street—Fire in Thomas street—Fire in Warren street—Fire in Murray street—Fire in Park Row—Fire in Chatham street—Fire in Division street—Fire in Grand street—Fire in Hester street—Fire in Canal street—Fire in Bleecker street—Fire in Houston street—Fire in Prince street—Fire in Spring street—Fire in Broome street—Fire in Delancey street—Fire in Rivington street—Fire in Stanton

A QUESTION.

The appointment of some German Captains on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and more especially of Capt. McClellan's State, with commissions dating back a year, so as to give them seniority of all other Captains, has excited the inquiry as to whether they drew pay from the date of their commissions, which is a month prior to their entering the United States service.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The State prisoners to be exchanged last here this afternoon under the superintendence of Maj. Burke, Mr. Wood, who has charge of the Old Capitol Prison, accompanying to expedite the exchange.

ARMY ORDERS IN RELATION.

It is a fact, substantiated by many officers, that rebel officers having friends in Baltimore frequently visit them for days together, without molestation or incommodance from the authorities.

ARMY SUPPLIES CAPTURED.

Three more "blockade runners" were captured on the Lower Potomac yesterday by the *Freeborn*, and brought here to-day. A rebel mail was captured in one of the boats. About 150 of these smugglers are now in confinement here, with large accessions to their numbers every week.

MISSING.

Corporal Lemuel Wentworth, United States Navy, ordered to the *Louisiana*, cannot be found.

RETURNED.

J. G. Nicolay, the President's Private Secretary, to-day returned from a protracted trip to the West.

The contract for the supply of stationery to the Treasury Department has been awarded to Messrs. Wadsworth Navy-yard, and observing matters in general.

CONTRABAND.

A man named Kaynn was arrested to-day at Alexandria, with a large quantity of opium and quinine in his possession, with which he was about to run the blockade.

ARRIVAL IN ALEXANDRIA.

Gen. Banks and staff made a visit to Alexandria, on the purpose of inspecting the condition of the commissariat, camp, and quartering matters in general.

CONTRABAND.

Gen. Burnside left here early this morning to join his command.

ARMY MOVEMENT.

Gen. Hooker has written the President a letter, recommending Col. Sec. Alexander, of the Mississippi Marine Regiment, for a Brigadier-General in the army.

RECOMMENDED FOR PROMOTION.

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HELP WANTED.

A BUSINESS—HORSE WANTED TO GO WEST.—Apply at 1 Wall-st.

A BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN accustomed to the wholesale grocery trade; one who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Address, stating salary, age, and where last employed, BOOKKEEPER, Box 4,621 Herald Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man with the best of city references. Call at 1 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a middle-aged man, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to do any kind of work required of him; has lived in his present place 5 years, and can be highly recommended. Call at 1 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man, who has lived in his present place 2

MEDICAL.

APPLETON'S RECOGNIZED IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!!

EQUALLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single. In boxes, by mail, $1. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. Just out, over 200 pages, pearly 100 invaluable prescriptions, upon Mental and Nervous Diseases, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Seminal Weakness, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the sexual organs of the male and female—all forms of disease and weakness; latest researches in surgery; European hospital practice; quacks, their tricks exposed; the celebrated and unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Opodeldoc, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Trusses, Instruments, &c., should read this book. Sent by mail, for $1, or E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. YOUNG MEN, or those contemplating marriage, (or single,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

Opinions of other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work:—*Observer des Etats Unis, Inquirer, Home Journal, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 13 Astor-house, near Canal, entrance on Vesey-st. Dr. WARD, late of Mercery, late of Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the shortest consistent space. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Barrenness, Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored in full vigor in a few weeks. Cases of Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment from a personal call, can be perfectly cured by writing a full description of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., the only place.

H. HOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on Sexual diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., and in it, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases not dangerous; read it before the too late. Price, $1. Mr. H. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, as he is the only gentleman of the kind who has had it to equal, in all respects, or anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5.—From *the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 36 East 14th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on chronic diseases and troublesome illnesses.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College), and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed to 23 Bond-st., where he will present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Bond-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance to each. N. B. City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most implicit confidence on all diseases of a private nature, requiring medical or surgical treatment, especially those which have baffled the skill of the faculty, (himself included,) will have the "Last Hope of the City," combine him to guarantee a cure in every case, or make no charge. Specimens of cures, testimonials, &c., can be seen at his office. At 23 Bond-st. from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Dr. C. is a graduate of the oldest and most celebrated institutions in the world (all special attention to diseases of the urinary organs, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE privately consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures in the shortest possible time. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Barrenness, Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored in full vigor in a few weeks. Cases of Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment from a personal call, can be perfectly cured by writing a full description of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., the only place.

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FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in requiring a safe and speedy restoration. Dr. POWERS' Female Periodical Drops. Pamphlets of any lady should see them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 13 Laight-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1850.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, (theater-st., corner of Lenox), one door west of Broadway. Ladies' entrance first door. Opened daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has had extensive practice, has devoted to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without confinement in the habitation of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; has cured the regularity valuable females in the family practice; purifies the foul and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless the remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medicine are now relying on it to complete the cure of those cases that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some difficult patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a single druggist in the city that has not attached it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Dividend-st. Book for 25 cent stamps. 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDward H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his yearly course of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those surgeons and advanced students who desire to acquire a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The operative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hemorrhoids, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 9 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 20, 1862.

ADONIJAH H. WYATT,
SARAH E. WYATT,
Administrators with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert H. MORRIS, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, Queens, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 61 Myrtle-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated March 31, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.

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SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid at hereafter at the Ocean Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
RIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 2 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTIONS.

We shall send a Special Agent to New-Orleans, on or about the 8th instant, who will take charge of all claims on that place, sent to our office.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 220 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Oct. 1, 1862.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee of Councils, and having passed an Ordinance to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller.
Pittsburgh, Penn.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.
New-York, Sept. 26, 1862.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 32 Exchange-place.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Institution for this Institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

FACTING BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 45TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1862.
THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company will be paid upon presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-England Car Spring Company for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 337 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.
J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at best rates by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the San Francisco City Water Coupons, due Oct. 1, on presentation at their office.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 10 Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDING, No. 62 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 8th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 13, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., nett, payable on demand.
J. Y. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 34TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 20th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 3, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 10 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 2d-st., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK in trade, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and Mott-av., Morrisania, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

DENTISTRY.—A FINE OPENING FOR A DENtist, or the succession of the late Dr. Partridge, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, to see the tools and apparatus, or on the administrator, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
J. E. WOODBRIDGE.

$8,000.—I WISH TO ASSOCIATE MYself and $3,000 to some legitimate business where there is prospect of fair returns. Address with particulars, (to save trouble,) J. D., Box No. 128 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CAPITAL TO engage in a cash jobbing business with a party who has had twenty-five years' experience in City trade. A better chance to enter cannot seldom occurs. Address H. B. B., Box No. 318 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—THE best and cheapest in the City. Warranted in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and pillows. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 21 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store, warranted and delivered free. Please call at 67 FREDERIC-ST., No. 203 Bowery, to the west Station and Houston sts. You will save money. Rosewood furniture cheap.

SOMETHING NEW.—GALLANDSEE PAYNE'S Patent Wardrobe Bedstead, made by Machinery, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Lounges to order made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 231 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERCH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN—NO. 18 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making this house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, CONSISTING OF three persons, residing in 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., desires a sufficient number of select boarders to form an agreeable social circle. None need apply except of the highest respectability. References exchanged. Address HOME, Station F.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; comforts to one and elegant. No. 34 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in their own premises, will accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen; the rooms spacious and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 15 Rutgers-place.

BOARDING—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON THE second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, may be had by applying to Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER, No. 38 East 16th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a private family, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 151 West 44th-st. References required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 52 West 22d-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-class board may be obtained by applying immediately at the brown-stone front house, No. 61 Concord-st. The house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF Rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL, PRIVATE family will let, with board, two handsomely furnished front rooms, with pantry—bedroom adjoining, if desired; also a back room, unfurnished, with two pantries. Apply at No. 24 West Warren-st.; references required.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes two rooms, with southern exposure, not above the third floor, and full board for three persons, in a private, Christian family, between 4th and 6th avs., and 30th and 40th sts. Dinner not later than 7 o'clock. Address B. K. N., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 178 EAST 14TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let the second floor to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Address Lr. M., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

SEVERAL FINE FURNISHED APARTments for gentlemen may be obtained with a private family residing at No. 9 Washington-place, with partial board, if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, parlors and bedrooms adjoining, or single rooms, to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 39 East 17th-st., near Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for families or single gentlemen, can be obtained by applying at No. 178 West 21st-st. The best references given and required.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED parlor and two bedrooms to let, with or without board, at No. 30 West 20th-st.

NO. 29 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF FURnished rooms overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also single rooms. References exchanged.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIROLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan—will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Parties wishing to engage Rooms can be accommodated from this date.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Despeau, N. Y.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AV.—McKIBBIN & DAY offer to let 32-st. basement, $144; Harlem store, $600; floor above, $133; 6th-av. store, $600; 4th-av. store and dwelling, $700; stables, West 16th-st., $300; West 23d-st., $300; carriage-house, with riding school, $2,400; Washington Heights, $400; factory, East 25th-st., $300; dwellings at Hoboken, upon Hudson River and Washington terrace, $360 to $460; Winfield, New-Rochelle, $180, $200; Jamaica, $250; Washington Heights, $400; Flushing, furnished, $600; South Brooklyn, furnished, $600.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Brown stone, 3 stories and basement, 26x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements; the location is in one of the most delightful portions of the City, convenient to cars and ferries; rent taken in board of two persons. Address D. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—NO 79 WEST 26TH-ST.—THREE-STORY, brown-stone house, in tip-top order, modern and convenient, 22 by 50 feet, high stoop. Possession at once. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 45 Murray-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A family of three persons, for the Winter or a year. A small house, well furnished, low rent, within five minutes' walk of 4th-av., above 14th-st. If furniture is new, might be bought. Inquire of T. B. PRATT, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WELLfurnished house wanted in Brooklyn by a private family, who can give satisfactory reference as to payment, as well as care of house and furniture. No boarders or boarding house wanted. Location must be desirable and terms very moderate; might purchase furniture if a bargain was offered. Address New-York or Brooklyn Post-office, with particulars, L., care C. A. Taylor, Carriers' Department, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 18th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Despeau, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of R. S. EELKE, No. 180 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE, A valuable farm or country residence, of 100 acres, within a mile of the village of Flatbush, Long Island, beautifully located, with stream of water through it; good orchard; comfortable dwelling; large and commodious barn.
BULKLEY & FINK,
No. 43 Wall-st., Insurance-Court.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villas to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 7 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 65 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—COTTAGE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, with two acres of ground, on the East River, at Ravenswood Depot. Also, a cottage on the corner of 3d-av. and Harris-st., about fifteen minutes' walk from Hunters' Point Ferry. For further particulars, inquire of H. MEECHITTY, No. 60 36-st.

WANTED—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE within thirty miles of the City, in exchange for an house and lot in 34th-st., near 7th-av. Address, with full particulars, C. ENGHAY, Box No. 1,183 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, within one hour of New-York by railroad, and in the vicinity of good schools. Address Box 2,000, New-York Post-office, with full description and terms.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—THE AMERICAN UNION INK, at Stall, Gates Group, and depot corner Spruce and Nassau sts. Leadenhall and Fleet-sts., London.
JESSE T. ESTY.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GILBERT'S, No. 205 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. Society visiting (50 pictures) cards at $3; others proportionately cheap.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley.
Sixth night of
MR. HACKETT,
Who will, by particular request, repeat his great Shakespearean impersonation of
FALSTAFF PRETENDING LOVE
IN THE
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1862.
Will be acted Shakespeare's various and well-contrasted characters in his comedy of Five Acts, called the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR;
OR,
FALSTAFF OUTWITTED BY WOMEN.
Mr. HACKETT.....as.....Sir JOHN FALSTAFF
Francis Ford.....Mr. L. S. Shewell
THE MERRY WIVES.
Mrs. PONISI and Mrs. GLADSTANE.
Dame Quickly.....Miss Mary Wells
Musical Director, Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 6,
FOURTH WEEK
OF
EDWIN FORREST,
Who will appear, for the second time, as
"VIRGINIUS"
In Sheridan Knowles' great tragedy of the same name.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls 75 cents.
Family Circle 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.
IRVING HALL.
THE SECOND GRAND CONCERT
Of the celebrated Pianist,
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
Will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4,
On which occasion
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
Will make her second appearance, together with
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, the eminent Pianist,
Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Joseph Nolf,
Mr. F. Bergner, Mr. George Matzka,
Mr. H. C. Timm, Mr. Anton Ryer.
Musical Director.....MR. THEODORE THOMAS
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Those Organs
PEER & SCHIRMER'S.....No. 701 Broadway.
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS.....No. 760 Broadway.
SIBELL & SALISBURY'S.....No. 7 Nassau-st.
ARE AT IRVING HALL.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 663 Broadway, next door to Bell, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and unique collection, a perfect wax figure of a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly marvelous effect upon the mind. Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

"LES MISERABLES."
First Appearance in this city of
GEO. VANDENHOFF,
At DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4,
With a
COMICALITIES FROM DICKENS.
Tickets 50 cents. To three readings, $1.
ELOCUTION: Mr. V.'s address is No. 16 East 26th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. T. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Macgregor. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....65
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for. Freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

H. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, Jeff. Maury, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers at this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, and a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
H. O. ROBERTS,
No. 117 West-st., corner of Warren-st.—North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. J. Macgregor, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....Sep 13. | MONDAY.....Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau.....$60.
Passage money to Havana.....70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CAHOLA,
Geo. W. Cooper, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 9, 1862, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
For freight, cabin or steerage passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor).—The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday.....Oct. 4.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday.....Oct. 11.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday.....Oct. 18.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$85 | Steerage to London.....$30
First cabin to London.....90 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg.....40
First cabin to Hamburg.....95

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to RIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUR, No. 42 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. Ivor Sawer Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light with $900,000 in Treasure.

Late News from Panama and Central America.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 25th inst., arrived at this port about midnight last night, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The following is the treasure list:

Order	$50,000	J. S. Cogbill & Co..	6,000
A. Roslin	12,000	Wm. Meyer & Co....	8,700
[illegible] & Co..	5,000	Am. Exch. Bank....	14,000
[illegible] & Co..	12,000	Hunt, Baker	6,500
[illegible] & Co..	5,000	De Witt Kittle.....	23,000
[illegible] & Co..	21,000	E. Ledge.....	22,000
[illegible] & Co..	21,000	E. Patrick	30,000
[illegible] & Co..	25,000	F. Naylor.....	9,000
Prescott & Co....	21,000	J. Hecht	6,000
J. Klein & Co....	5,000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	21,000
[illegible] & Co..	25,000	Jennings & Brewster	25,000
[illegible] & Co..	5,000	Crosby & Dibble....	6,000
Adams Express....	82,000	Lawrason, Gibbs & Co.....	8,000
Wm. Heller & Co..	10,000	Rose, Dempsey & Co.	9,000
J. Strauss Brot. & Co.	25,000	Wells, Fargo & Co..	197,500
Morris & Co.....	4,000		
Order	25,000	Total	$784,500
Bank of Monteith & Co.	6,000	ASPINWALL.	
		Order	963
		Hilton Mason.....	200
		C. W. Russell.....	400
		Lennox	400
		Adams Express.....	845
		Wells, Fargo	1,545

The commercial news, which is unimportant, will be found in our correspondence.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

No News from the Interior—Quiet in the Cities—Successive Ralms, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

We have no further news from the interior save that the supporters of the loyal Government of the State at Santiago have all fled, either to the Province of Chiriqui, or to Costa Rica, those in Chiriqui being in a destitute and miserable condition, and with no chance of support for their cause from the people of that district. The principal families of Santiago de Veraguas and Guanaca, had arrived safely at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, thirty or forty in number, on board a letter vessel of only fifteen tons, after a hard passage of twenty days. None of their large properties in Santiago had been interfered with, except that the elegant residence of Don FRANCISCO FABREGA had been taken by Col. CORNEGO for a quartel, and the house of his brother WENCESLAO for public offices.

In Panama all is quiet, the machinery of the new Government working as regularly and as smoothly, at least, as that of its predecessors. The churches remain closed against the people, Bishop VASQUEZ, who has returned from the Interior to Panama, refusing to allow them to be opened, so long as the Government of Gen. MOSQUERA insists upon the submission of the clergy to its decrees of "Tuicion" and "Mondamus;" and MOSQUERA is not very apt to change his mind, when he has once come to any determination, we are likely to be a good while without priestly blessings, unless the Bishop gives way.

We have no news from Cauca, the present theatre of the war, or from Bogota, our capital, the steamer from Carthagena not being due till next week.

We have the British war-steamer *Camelion*, the French corvettes *Bajonnaise* and the United States frigate *Savannah* in port, and are daily expecting the United States steam-corvette *Lancaster* from Acapulco, and the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* from Callao. The splendid 58-gun steam war-ship *Orlando* of H. B. Majesty's navy, returned to Aspinwall a few days since from Carthagena, and is taking in water at Porto Bello. The United States brig *Perry* is also at Aspinwall, daily expecting the United States brig *Bainbridge* to relieve her.

The rains are excessive both at Aspinwall and Panama at this season of the year, and are particularly so this season. The health of both places is rather worse than usual, though the sickness is principally confined to fevers, which are easily cured if taken in hand in season.

Business is extremely dull on the Isthmus, caused partly by our revolution and party, and perhaps principally, by the revolution in the United States. Several merchants have closed and are closing their business for the present. Drafts at sight on the United States have to be sold at 20 per cent. discount, and go hard at that.

The United States Consul at Aspinwall continues his investigations in relation to the abuses which cause so much discomfort to passengers, on the Vanderbilt steamers, for the purpose of informing the United States Government on the subject; and it is to be hoped his representations may induce such orders from the Treasury Department and from the Collector of New-York as will remedy many of the evils complained of, particularly the great evil of appropriating the cabins to freight, when the room in them is necessary for the comfort and health of travellers.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

News from Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama from Central American ports, from which she brings dates up to the middle of this month, to the 20th. The news is meagre and unimportant.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

President CARRERA had issued a decree lowering the duties on imports 10 per cent. on the gross amount, which will induce a greater consumption of foreign goods. The new crops of grains in Guatemala and Salvador will be good.

A great deal of stir is made in Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua, about the projected Federal alliance between these three States, a thing, which I predict, will never take place. Already Gens. BARRIOS and MARIANO of Salvador and Nicaragua, are getting jealous of each other on account of their rival claims as chief of the new Confederation. Guatemala has no less of looking her fate with that of her turbulent and unsteady neighbors, and Costa Rica feels little inclined to change her condition, although the Commissioners from Salvador and Nicaragua have been [illegible]

[illegible] San Francisco, Cal., Wednesday, Oct. 1.

The steamer Sonora has sailed for Panama, carrying $75,000 in treasure for New-York, $436,000 for England, and $100,000 for the National Sanitary Commission.

The California State Fair opened to-day at Sacramento. The show of cattle extensive. The fair is

candidates for the United States Senatorship.

Immigration from the Southern counties of the State to the New Colorado mines, continues to be quite extensive, while the Mexicans from Sonora are flocking there in large numbers.

A large prospecting party was fitted out to go far into the unexplored country and make an examination of the various mountainous districts.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A BATTLE BELIEVED TO BE IN PROGRESS.

FAVORABLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 3.

Advices from Mount Washington, of this afternoon, state that on the approach of Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Division, a large rebel force retreated one and a half miles from there. CRITTENDEN'S force was there drawn up in line of battle, and an Ohio battery was being placed in position.

Simultaneously, Gen. ROUSSEAU'S command commenced surrounding the enemy. Soon after, volleys of musketry were fired, and it is presumed a general engagement took place.

Mr. MARSHALL, Agent of the Post-office Department, has arrived with two wagon loads of mails from Nashville, up to the 16th ult.

The van of Gen. BUELL'S wagon-train, consisting of 1,500 wagons, has just reached Louisville, the rear resting on Salt River, 22 miles distant, and coming up rapidly.

Refugees from the interior of Kentucky are returning homeward in the rear of our army.

The cars of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad proceeded a few miles beyond Lagrange to-day. No rebels were seen. It is supposed the cars will commence running regularly next Monday.

The reports of the burning of bridges over the Kentucky River, near Frankfort, are false, although it is thought they will be destroyed as our forces approach them.

The rebels threaten to burn Lexington and Frankfort if compelled to evacuate those places.

The Southern Telegraph line has been opened, and is working to Bowling Green this evening.

The order enforced for the past two weeks against the sale of liquors has been rescinded, and business resumed its accustomed channels.

Gen. BRAGG has issued a proclamation threatening an immediate and vigorous inforcement of the Confederate Conscription Act in all parts of Kentucky under the control of the rebels.

LATE REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

A special Louisville dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated October, says:

"Five hundred prisoners taken by Gen. ROUSSEAU'S Division arrived here this noon from Middletown. Skirmishing in front of Bardstown pike this afternoon. In one engagement the Federal army lost twenty-three killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but is reported to be heavy. Our army is twenty miles from Louisville.

Have just learned that our army are now drawn up in line of battle, 21 miles distant on the Bardstown pike. Heavy skirmishing is constantly going on in front, so look out for news to-morrow.

Report says ROSSEAU'S Division have had an engagement, but no particulars are given."

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Sunday in Camp—Important Work to be Done—Where the Enemy is Posted—The Evacuation of Nashville Probable.

NEAR LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Sept. 28, 1862.

This is Sunday, and rest-day in the camps of our army. It is one of those golden, autumnal days, of which the poet loves to sing, and amid the beauties of which the recluse and the contemplative love to repose, and revel and luxuriate, till fancy drinks in, and becomes intoxicated upon the beauteous surroundings of nature. The rain, that had drenched us on yesterday, ceased late in the afternoon. About night-fall the clouds burst away, leaving a clear sky, and disclosing the young moon in Heaven, as the stars twinkled merrily through the tree-tops over our heads. The immense number of our soldiers went early to repose, and save the camp-lights and fires, a few hours after night, all was still and quiet as though no hostile armies were marshaled in the thick woods for the purpose of shedding blood in the very temples of God. This morning the clouds of smoke and fog rolled away in heavy volumes before a gentle northwest wind, and the sun rose in the heavens bright and glorious. The day is truly lovely and invigorating. The deep grove in which we are camped is full of hickory and white oak trees. The nuts and the acorns fall rattling to the ground, bursting from the hulls in which they have matured, disclosing their ivory and brown surfaces; the foliage of the trees, just turning a little saffron, waves and nods, and rustles over head; the tall giant sycamore spreads its spectral arms like a ghost of the forest through the deep green; wide corn-fields stretch to the right of us, girdled by blue hills in the distance; the broad Ohio, on which the sun shines and shimmers, like a belt of silver, circles half-way around us; to our left the City of Louisville lifts her spires heavenward, and proclaim with her chime-bells the Sabbath of God throughout the "dearest sanctuary." Our men, worn and wearied, have long been used to fiercer, wilder music, where "shook the hills with thunder riven," on battle-fields where "rushed the steeds to battle driven." Though no strict observance of the Sabbath can be observed among large armies, the day is remembered, and inspires home recollections and memories of scenes and events that have dropped with those of the long by-gone. Our men enjoy this day of rest; they are reposing in the shades, reading, writing, and donning their new clothes, which many of them have received. Their blistered feet are still to-day, and their swollen limbs to repose. Late last night we were informed that there would be no marching to-day; there will perhaps be none to-morrow, though heavy and important work is before us to be soon performed. To look at the vast army now quartered in this immediate vicinity, one would be amazed at the fact that the rebels have such foothold in Kentucky, and that they have overrun and possessed themselves of two-thirds of the State. Rations are issued here for 150,000 men, and of these there must be 130,000 of the rank and file. The rebels, in force, still occupy the counties of Franklin, Fayette, and the rich regions of Northeastern Kentucky. Everybody capable of bearing arms are, by their conscription act, forced into the rebel ranks, and everything that can be used for subsistence is being appropriated to their use. Without the most prompt and vigorous movements on our part, all Southern Kentucky and the Southern States we conquered last year, will be reoccupied by the rebel armies. We still have no news from the Green River country, and it is strongly conjectured that Bowling Green and the ties of counties adjoining, have fallen, or will fall, into the hands of the rebels. Clarksville, Tennessee, and Russellville, Kentucky, and the intervening section of country, have already been reoccupied. The main body of the enemy in this State is still in the region of Bardstown, though their advance and scouts come as close as Shelbyville and Middletown—the latter place being but fifteen miles from the city. They go in predatory bands through the county of Bullit which adjoins Jefferson, and force hundreds into their armies. The enemy on learning that they were not to be led against Louisville, it is said, became demoralized, many of them throwing down their arms and deserting. The large number that we have picked up, who offered no resistance, goes to confirm this statement. This morning the news is received that the rebels are in pretty heavy force at

the [illegible] River bridge near Shepherdsville. This, if true, is certainly the force of MARAMA, which turned to the right to avoid our pursuit as we came up the road. The amount of damage they are doing in Kentucky, and the sufferings they are inflicting upon the people, cannot be described. Yet we feel assured that relief is at hand. We are sure that a tremendous and combined movement will be made from this point against the rebels. This movement, too, will be in such force as to sweep them from the State, to leave no enemies behind, and to protect our rear communications against all possible dangers from the foe. Yesterday it was thought that the gallant Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, who, it will be remembered, was captured by MORGAN at Gallatin, was again in the service. Gen. BUELL placed him in the field, at the head of his command, without preliminary arrangements of exchange, and notified BRAGG that he would send him twenty privates of the rebels in exchange. The rebel General replied that that was not the way to exchange prisoners, and would not submit to such informal proceedings. So Gen. JOHNSON has to report, under his parole, and go through the formalities of regular exchange. This army will move in a few days, and move with power. Though the direction it will take has not been specified, there is little doubt that it will go in the direction of Frankfort and Lexington. To drive the rebels from our State Capital, and from Lexington, is one object much to be desired. They fulminate their odious doctrines from both cities, and make them depots for the forage of which they pillage the State. At Lexington they are running the extensive woolen factories night and day, preparing clothing for their troops. It is a burning shame to Kentucky that they should thus be allowed to occupy the State, and make of her Capital a depot for their stealings, and of her machinery the means of aiding in her ruin. From Tennessee the reports are not encouraging. The evacuation of Nashville is talked of as an event most likely to take place, though Gov. JOHNSON says that if the city has to be given up, his dead body will be found beneath its ruins. CURTIUS.

AFFAIRS AT PORT royal.

Stormy Weather—Military Operations Interfered With—The Charleston Canard—The Case of Maj. Beard—The Enemy's Pickets Approaching, &c.

From our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Sunday, Sept. 28, 1862.

The stormy weather which came upon us with the Equinox, has continued more than a week, effectually checking any kind of military operations, and consequently I have no occurrences of special importance to communicate. But the "signs of the times" portend something, under Gen. MCKEAN'S management, which will reawaken the interest that once attached to affairs in this Department.

The principal incident since I last wrote was the departure of Rear-Admiral DUPONT for the North. He was unexpectedly summoned to Washington, and left here yesterday morning on the gunboat *Keystone State*, accompanied by Fleet-Capt. ROGERS, his Chief of Staff. The Admiral's absence from the scene of his triumphant services in the cause of the country, I is understood will be brief, and his return will be hailed with pleasure—not alone because of the personal veneration in which he is held by every man in the fleet, but also as foreshadowing movements of retribution against the nursing-places of rebellion.

By-the-by, we must be a sleepy lot of people hereabouts, if the statement (published in the TIMES, of the 16th,) telegraphed from Boston be true, to the effect that Admiral DUPONT had "invested Charleston by gunboats," and that "Fort Sumter had already received a preliminary dose of shot and shell, which resulted in serious damage." This was astonishing news to us, but nobody believed it, and after diligent inquiry I am satisfied of its falsity. The only "preliminary dose of shot and shell" which Fort Sumter has yet received, was administered by BEAUREGARD'S legions in April, 1861, when ANDERSON and his gallant seventy were compelled to lower our flag. We live in hope that the insult will not remain unpunished much longer.

I alluded in my last letter to the fact that the Provost-Marshal General, (Lieut.-Col. BEARD, of the Forty-eight New-York Regiment,) appointed to facilitate the objects of Gen. SAXTON'S civil administration, had been giving offence at St. Augustine by interfering with matters which are claimed to be under the exclusive control of the military authority. He had, in obedience to Gen. SAXTON'S instructions, offered a stringent oath of allegiance and adjuration to all the remaining inhabitants of St. Augustine, for the most part women, children and old men. This oath having been declined by a number of the people, he ordered them, with the wives and children of such persons as are serving in the rebel army, to be put beyond our lines. St. Augustine being under the command of Brig.-Gen. TERRY, as well as the other military posts on the Florida coast, the officer, who had but recently returned thence to Hilton Head from a tour of inspection, was compelled by Lieut.-Col. BEARD'S proceedings to renew his visit. On entering the St. John's River, Gen. TERRY met the steamer *Burnside* on her way to the rebels near Jacksonville, having on board forty-eight women and seventy-six children, but no men. He immediately ordered the vessel back to St. Augustine, where the women and children were set at liberty; but as they had disposed of such property as they possessed before their removal, some of them are left in quite destitute circumstances. Col. BEARD returned to this post with Gen. TERRY.

The enemy's pickets seem to come nearer our lines now than usual. A few days since Col. RIPLEY of the Ninth Maine Regiment, attempted to surprise a company of guerrillas on Cumberland Point, a short distance from the town of Fernandina. He was not entirely successful, but killed two and made two prisoners, losing one of his own men in the skirmish. Last Thursday Col. BARTON, commanding at Fort Pulaski, drove off a rebel picket guard and reconnoitering party which had stationed itself on the mainland, within easy rifle-shot distance of our boats when they take the inland passage from Hilton Head to the fort. A shot from the long bow gun of the steamer *Planter* surprised the fellows, as they were lolling at full length beneath a large oak tree, and they left so hurriedly that they could not carry away their saddles, bridles, three pistols, a rifle, overcoat and several haversacks filled with cornbread. Col. BARTON landed a party, and scoured the vicinity for a mile and a half around, but could discover no further traces of the fugitives. Three scouts were also taken, on Wednesday last, on Port Royal Island. They had crossed from the mainland early in the week, and failed to get back in consequence of having ineffectually concealed their boat. Gen. BRANNAN does not put confidence in their statements respecting the enemy's forces, which they say numbers thirty thousand men between Savannah and Charleston.

Two deserters from Savannah came to Fort Pulaski late on Friday night. They report BEAUREGARD to have arrived in that city on the day previous to their escape. He at once commenced an inspection of the batteries and fortifications on the river, and addressed the troops, pledging his word that Fort Pulaski should be recaptured within thirty days. He expects to accomplish this work with the aid of the iron-plated *Fingal* and the floating battery. BEAUREGARD'S word, however, is not a synonym for truth on other side.

There are many local improvements in progress at Hilton Head, chief of which is the construction of a railroad from the end of the long pier to the various storehouses. Why this work has not been done before surprises everyone, as the cars, sleepers, track and everything else required were brought from Fernandina three months since. Two horses are now able to draw at one load four times the weight which formerly sixteen could with difficulty drag through the loose sand.

In consequence of the War Department having formed the troops of this Department into an army corps, the staff officers of the General Commanding have been promoted as follows: Major W. F. FARNHAM, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. E. F. ANDREWS, Third Ohio Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General; Lieut. BARNARD SIMMS, to be Major and Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. JAMES C. WH[illegible] A. HEWETT, to be Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

Col. E. W. SERRELL, of the New-York Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, who had been suspended from his command for some weeks, was recently tried at Beaufort by a General Court-Martial, and is now returned to his regiment. The result of the trial further than this is not yet made public.

I have just had a glance at the Savannah Republican of the 24th. It contains nothing which would be of special interest to your readers.

The following, printed in large type, among the editorials, is the only item that I have thought worth sending:

LEAD! LEAD!

This article is much needed in the service, and as every citizen is bound to contribute to the extent of his ability to the establishment of our independence, every family in the State should look about their premises and forward such lead as may be spared for the use of the army. We will cheerfully take charge of all consignments that may be addressed to this office. Mark it all cases: *Lead for the Government.* Let there be no delay about this matter. Many families have lead enough about their premises in the form of sheets, pipes, blocks, &c., when moulded into bullets, to put a company of Yankees to flight. Let them send it forthwith on its patriotic mission.

We are authorized to say that the Government will issue receipts for all leaden pipes and other fixtures, and bind itself to replace them at the close of the war. It may not be amiss to state, as an example worthy of imitation, that the citizens of Charleston have furnished *sixty thousand* pounds of lead for the use of the army.

I have obtained a copy of the admirable code which Gen. TERRY has drawn up for the guidance of the officers at the various posts under his command in managing the negroes. This particular document, it will be observed, is addressed to the commandant at Key West:

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. FORCES, FORT PULASKI, KEY-WEST, &c. &c., KEY-WEST, FLA., Aug. 14, 1862.

COLONEL: A considerable number of the inhabitants of Key-West are negroes, who either have been held, or are now held, in slavery. It is therefore probable that cases involving the relation of master and slave will from time to time come before you for decision. The following rules are established for your guidance in such cases:

1. No aid will be given to any master to enable him to compel his slave to obey him, or to labor for him. By the Act of Congress, approved March 13, 1862, "all officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective command for the purpose of returning fugitives from labor or service who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due." A slave whom his master cannot compel to remain in his household and render him obedience and service has "escaped" from his master, and this escape is complete and perfect, although the slave may remain in the vicinity of his master. If in such cases the military power compels the labor and obedience of the slave, it restores the authority and control of the master, it "returns" an "escaped" slave and violates the law of the land.

2. Inquiry will be made into all cases of alleged cruel treatment of slaves, and punishment will be promptly inflicted upon those who may be guilty of it. The proper punishment of this offence, and the best precaution against its repetition, is to remove the slave from his master's custody and control. Aggravated cases may require still further punishment. It is the duty of all governments, whether civil or military, to forbid and punish cruelty and inhumanity within their jurisdiction.

3. The slaves of all persons who have fled from Key-West for the purpose of joining in, or aiding the rebellion, and of all persons known to be in arms against the United States, will be regarded as abandoned by their masters, and no agent or representative of their masters, will be permitted to control or interfere with them, or to receive in behalf of their principals any portion of the fruits of the labor of such slaves.

4. Violence *publicly* offered by one person to another, whether that other be a slave or freeman, and in the case of a slave, whether it be for the purpose of compelling obedience and enforcing service, or for any other purpose, is a disturbance of that public order which, where Martial Law prevails, it is the duty of the military power to maintain, and it will be promptly suppressed.

I have the honor to be, Colonel,

Most Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed.) ALFRED H. TERRY,

Col. JOS. S. MORGAN, Brig.-Gen. Comdg.

Comd'g Officer at Key-West.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

The Nineteenth Ward Seymour Club Ratification—Addresses by Dr. J. S. Bradford, Hon. Fernando Wood, Judge McCunn and Others—The Abolitionists Denounced—The Democrats to Save the Country.

Dingledeine's Corner, so termed in the topography of the neighborhood where Fifty-ninth-street intersects Third-avenue, saw a very large, earnest, and during the evening, noisy concourse of the hard fisted Democracy assembled last evening, under the ægis of the Nineteenth Ward Seymour Club, to ratify the recent nominations of their party for State candidates.

Mr. THOS. K. DOWNING presided in the Hall, assisted by Mr. DANIEL GRIFFITHS, as Secretary *pro tem.* At 8 o'clock, the Chairman opened the proceedings by stating the objects of the organization and its present assembling, viz.: The indorsement and support of Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR and his companions on the orthodox ticket. As he resumed his seat, vehement calls for Hon. FERNANDO WOOD resounded on all sides, and Dr. J. S. BRADFORD, upon the solicitation of many bystanders, arose to state that unexpected, yet unavoidable exigencies had arisen to detain Mr. WOOD, who would, probably, be unable to be present on this occasion. The statement produced evident and marked chagrin, as Mr. WOOD'S coming had been looked forward to with eager certainty. However, Dr. BRADFORD, encouraged by the cheers of the audience, went on to deliver a very warmly worded, and, assuredly very Democratic speech, in which the entire programme of both Northern and Southern extremists was reviewed and mercilessly cauterized. In that direction, the Doctor said, there was no hope, but in the success of the Democracy alone lay the salvation of this distracted country. He predicted that success, and with it the restoration of the Constitution and the Union as they were, and the close of the National dream of war and wretchedness.

In the applause and confusion which, for a few minutes followed the close of Dr. BRADFORD'S remarks, there was every prospect of an immediate adjournment, but just as the motion was about to be made, a greatly increased tumult at the door announced the arrival, after all, of Mr. WOOD, who entered the densely crowded hall with extreme difficulty, so overpowering was the press and the enthusiasm of his admirers. His final presence on the stand was the signal for a fresh outburst of cheering, intermingled with every conceivable token of popular favor.

Mr. WOOD opened with an apology for his delay, on the ground that he had been informed only on the previous evening that he was expected there, and had, on this same night, already been engaged at two or three other places, in matters important to the Democratic cause in the impending political canvass. All it was, he felt now all the better pleased at meeting his friends, as he felt that he could bring them cheering news. [Great applause.] The most of the audience before him appeared to be working men—men whose only means of subsistence was by daily toil—men who, not only in times like these, but in days of peace and prosperity, were the real pillars of the State. Society now and ever was divided into two classes—the producers and the non-producers—those who earned their bread by the sweat of their brows, and those who worked only with the brain. The former were the poorer; the latter, in the majority of cases, became the richer, and amassed their wealth from the products of the labor of the other class. They, too, chiefly enjoyed the emoluments of office and the controlling powers of Government. It became, then, a matter of the deepest concern to men of the stamp before him, said the speaker, to the working classes, to know how and by whom these powers of Government were administered, and although the actual machinery was in the hands of the non-producers, the producers still retained the ultimate control of them at the ballot-box. [Renewed applause.] That privilege accorded by the Constitution they still enjoyed; although God only knew how long they would be permitted to retain it. (Sensation.) This control then, it was their duty intelligently, independently and carefully to exercise, for they were the sovereign people. The war that now existed they had not made, its causes did not emanate from them; in its increased complications and horrors they, the people, were not implicated. Not all these miseries had sprung from that accursed fanaticism of New-England, which from the earliest days of the Puritans, from the first landing of the *Mayflower* down to the present day had been fierce, narrow-minded and proscriptive. [Loud assent.] It remained, then, for the people to remedy these wrongs of others making. It were idle to go back now, to the Past except to deduce a lesson. The war was upon us in horrors vividly portrayed by the orator,—it was for such men as those to nerve him to bring about its peaceful termination. They, the Democracy, had solely preserved, by pouring out their blood and their treasure in defence of the Government, for the sake of the Government, the Union and the Constitution of our Fathers, and such was their indeed duty, but far different were the motives of others pretending to sustain the same high principles. With them self-seeking only ruled and their extreme and radical factions machinations were as pernicious to the country as the rebellion itself. Mr. WOOD here indulged in a scathing invective upon the emancipation policy, as setting free 4,000,000 of negroes, many of them predisposed to feed the North

a house to build, or other work to do, would employ the black man of fifty years' duty rather than the white at customary wages. The free schools, sustained by money taken from the white laborer chiefly, would be largely filled with negro children, thrust side by side with their children, and, in all things, not merely equality, but actual superiority to the poor white would be awarded to the African. Thus not only was the Constitution invaded, the system of our society broken up, and all that has hitherto been law and custom jeopardized, but every institution and principle our race and people had held dear were to be trampled under foot. Such a condition of things, if the Abolitionists succeed, would be worse than the war. Gen. WADSWORTH, their present candidate for Governor of this State, and now Military Governor of Washington, was an open and avowed Abolitionist. Mr. WOOD respected him, at least, for his manly frankness, while he despised that shambling class who cloak the same designs under the garb of pretended conservatism. [Applause.]

The speaker in tracing the effect of such a rule, showed that this same radical Puritanism had ever been proscriptive, persecuting Quakers and Catholics, and burning or drowning old women for witches, in earlier days, because they were not of their own persuasion. Then, reverting to the multiplied evils of such mismanagement of the war and its prolongation by arbitrary and inhuman measures, he demonstrated that the crushing taxation now accumulating must fall upon the poor man, for to him the wealthier landlord and furnisher of all commodities would look for the replenishment of his increased assessments. To guard them, against these miseries, to save the country, with war, indeed, but not by war alone, but by mingling a conservative element with the administration of the laws which would temper power with mercy and carry the olive-branch in one hand while it wielded the sword in the other, to achieve a glorious restoration of our country to all it once had been, let the Democracy march in solid phalanx to the ballot-box on the fourth of November next. If they failed then, he greatly feared it would be the last time they might exercise that right—if it was to be the last time, let their effort be a glorious one; let every ballot be cast with the force of a bullet to kill an Abolitionist! [Tremendous and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. WOOD here drew a very eloquent parallel between the scene of peace at Washington and the condition of the country five years ago, and all we now behold. He had not, during this Administration gone, and would not go to the Capitol, lest he might mar the recollection of what was once a glorious spectacle. Upon Democratic action, now, depended its return. If they were true, the sun would rise upon a happy country again with prosperity abroad in the land, statesmen in our councils, the Union grandly restored, and the nations mighty at home, and respected throughout the earth. [Protracted cheering.] The speaker, here, extolled the virtues and patriotic services of ROSARIO SAYMOUR as of one of those who illustrated the fact that, particularly in times like the present, the noble walks of civic life devoted to the country, were of merit equal with exertion in the field, and in enforcing the plea of his candidate's respect for written laws and high sense of the dignity of the Commonwealth, said that if he were Governor no Federal authority should dare to touch one hair of the head of a citizen of New-York, and that it was high time that *some* power, *some* State should assert its sovereignty and protest against repeated infringements of the rights of citizens—the rights of men! [Frantic applause hailed this invocation.]

Mr. WOOD closed by saying that although no candidate for, or occupant of public office, and much retired from the troublous scenes of the day, yet in the cause he had thus espoused, he was willing to do battle to the last. Two of his grandfathers had served under WASHINGTON, and both had been wounded at the capture of Yorktown. To repossess and to maintain "that glorious heritage of Union and Liberty they had left, he would give all he had on earth—all to uphold the Constitution and the Government—all to crush rebellion,—and with it the equally infamous and odious treason of the Abolitionists of the North!"

After the thunders of approbation which followed Mr. WOOD'S address, Judge MCCUNN was loudly called. That gentleman declined speaking on the ground that he would not, for a thousand dollars, mar the beauty and force of what had just been heard. [Applause.]

After some matters of minor organization and remarks thereupon by members of the Club, this notable meeting, at a late hour, adjourned.

HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT.

War Meeting in the Eighteenth Ward—The Manner of the Draft not yet Decided—The Quota yet to be Raised in New-York.

A war meeting was held in the Eighteenth Ward last evening, to take measures to fill up the quota of volunteers of the Ward, so as to avoid a draft. Mr. JNO. A. FOSTER, who has visited Albany at the request of the Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District, to ascertain how the draft was to be made in this City, reported that he had had an interview with Gov. MORGAN, who informed him that it was not yet definitely settled whether the draft would be made by Wards or Senatorial Districts, or in some other manner. In answer to an inquiry from Mr. FOSTER, however, the Governor, stated that if the Eighteenth Ward raised its quota previous to the draft, no draft would be made in that Ward, and Mr. FOSTER was of the opinion from what the Governor stated, that the draft would be made by wards. The speaker said he called on Judge Advocate General ANDREW yesterday morning, who informed him that he had not as yet received any directions from the Governor as to the manner of making the draft, but he had prepared the enrollment in such a way that he could make the draft either by Wards, Senatorial Districts, Assembly Districts, or even Election Districts, according as he should be ordered by the Governor. Mr. FOSTER stated that as near as could be ascertained, the quota of New-York City yet to be raised was about 4,000, and the quota of the Eighteenth Ward about 250.

The meeting was addressed by Councilman SNEDEN, E. F. HALL, JAMES KELLY and others, and a determination was manifested to fill up the quota of the Ward before the time of the draft. Mr. KELLY stated that from a conversation he had with Gen. MORGAN yesterday afternoon, he judged it to be highly probable that the draft would be made from the City at large; that there were many difficulties in the way of a draft from wards, and it had been found in Philadelphia to be impracticable. Mr. ARTHUR also stated that the whole thing was more of a bugbear than anything else, for out of 150,000 men in this City, not more than 4,000 would be drafted.

State Politics—The Position of Gen. Hiram Walbridge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me the use of your columns to state the position I hold in the present unfortunate state of our national politics. I am unwilling to take any doubtful stand upon the questions of this war. I am for its vigorous prosecution to the quick destruction of rebels and rebellion. I did not waver when this attitude cost me the accumulations of years, and I shall not waver now.

I am for the supremacy of the Government, and the prostration of all that opposes; and more than all, above all, I am for the instant relief of the down-trodden, persecuted Union men of the South, whose representatives are now knocking at the door of the Government, demanding help for those who still cling to the old flag.

In their name, I demand that this war shall never cease, that the whisper of peace shall never be heard, of separation, never until the Flag of the Union again floats, in protecting folds, above their heads.

To my view this is a long-plotted and deliberate rebellion against democratic principles, and in its issues are involved the perpetuity or ruin of free representative government.

I may add that I am assured of the correctness of my position, when I find earnest, loyal Democrats of the South openly declaring the same sentiments.

Respectfully, HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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It is NO WONDER BARNUM'S Museum is crowded day and evening, for he gives more real amusement for 25 cents than any other establishment in the City does for double the money. Open for performances at 9 and 2 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Hermann*, from Hamburg, &c.—Capt. J. Dunscow, Gen. J. S. Ellis, Capt. W. H. Gowen, Capt. Knox and wife, F. S. Wyman, Capt. Hoffman, Capt. Hamer, Mrs. C. Chaplin, J. R. Ford, C. W. Rickard, M. Oser, Geo. Wheeler, wife and family, Dr. Perkins and family, Jas. Spear, F. Van Hoesen, Jr., Mrs. Dr. Montaigut, Mrs. Foster, Misses Foster, Mrs. Dr. Hardon and wife, Carlos Velez, J. Wilkins, Mr. Spencer, A. Fyfe, M. W. Peak, J. Lyon, Geo. Hall, Mr. Forbes, Jos. E. Englander, R. F. Wilkins, Mr. Spencer, J. Dougherty.

In steamship British Queen, from Havana, &c.—Capt. Manseregh and family, Lt. W. L. Regiment; Capt. Kelly, Lt. W. L. Regiment; Dr. Wm. Rose, R. F. Rose, Samuel Whiting, Mrs. and Mrs. Long, A. Arnold and child, Capt. Wm. Sherwood, Wilson, Thompson, J. Kidd, Hudson, L. Manrique, J. Walker, W. C. Behening, C. Harris, J. Arlow.

Miscellaneous Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.... 5 39 | Sun sets.... 5 39 | Moon sets.... 2 36
High Water—This Day.
Sandy Hook. 4 32 | Gov. Island. 5 23 | Hell Gate.... 8 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 3.

Cleared.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Bermuda, (Hamb.,) Trautman, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Thames, Arey, Hampton Roads, M. L. McCready & Co.

Barque Hermanita, Waite, London, Nesmith & Sons; Mercedes, Lauderbin, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Barks Baltic, Morton, Cadiz, C. Baker & Co.; Harriet Kelly, (Br.,) Hickmott, Halifax, Boyd & Blanchard; Cambria, Hosmer, Bremen, Vega Cruz, Mansell & Duncan; Hopkins, Hansen, Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Co.; Tyro, Perry, Portland, Ed. Richardson; Sarah West Queen, (Br.,) Hollis, Malmedy, Miller & Houghton; Wm. Akins, (Br.,) Hickerson, St. John, N. B., Pope Brothers & Son; Fearless, (Br.,) Halifax, Jas. Hunter & Co.; Rescue, Lexington, Rayner, Hartford, H. S. Stanley; L. L. Perine, Hite, Rio Janeiro, Boyd & Blanchard; Flight, Gibbs, Providence, N. L. McCready & Co.; Sidney Price, Godfrey, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

U. S. Mail steamship Marion, Smith, New-Orleans, Sept. 26, at 9 A. M., and